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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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November 6, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 1 p.m. 82
Humidity " 90 " 62

November 6, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 68 1 p.m. 74
Humidity " 78 " 61

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 29.74

8092 日三初月十

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1918.

三拜禮 號六月一十英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STUPENDOUS BATTLE IN FRANCE.

WILL IT LEAD TO KNOCK-OUT BLOW?

HOW THE GERMAN ARMIES ARE JEOPARDISED.

London, November 5.
The series of battles raging on the Western Front from Valenciennes to St. Emy promise to prove the most stupendous conflict of the war. It is a mistake to suppose that the Allies are only engaged against rearguards of the enemy, retreating "according to plan." On the contrary, the Germans are being forced to fight their hardest by attacks which threaten to achieve the enemy's strategic collapse, and the successes gained by the Allies have been against immense concentrations of strength striving in a most determined manner to hold vital points.

Marshal Foch, adhering to his right-angle front, is steadily reducing the enemy's area of manoeuvre and squeezing him against the Ardennes hills from west and south, and robbing him of mobility in a fashion which is likely to prove disastrous before long. As his strategic position becomes more hopeless his strength is being deeply sapped. Already his exit via Metz is fast closing as the result of the American approach to St. Emy.

The objective of the Americans is Montmedy Gap and the Longuyon-Mesieres-Hirema Railway, from which they are less than seven miles distant. The cutting of this railway will mean severing the communications between the German Northern Armies based on Liege and the Southern Armies based on Luxembourg, which will be divided by the Ardennes wedge, forcing the whole German line from the Sambre northwards to retreat to the Antwerp and Namur positions. If the enemy attempts to divert his eastern forces to the Meuse line, these will be increasingly congested by the British advance south of Valenciennes. Sir Douglas Haig's forces yesterday broke one of the enemy's strongest strategic positions, approaching important communications whose vital point is the Mons junction. The Germans here are fighting their hardest to prevent the British from turning Mormal forest, a great natural screen, frontally impregnable, which covers the approach to Manbenga.

Never throughout the war have the Allied armies proved of higher quality, for they have resisted the temptation to take things easily against an enemy only too anxious to surrender territory, but are fighting vigorously to deliver the knock-out blow which experts anticipate may be imminent.

A Great Offensive.

London, November 4.
A great Allied offensive, in which the British, French, Americans and Belgians are all participating, is now progressing on the Western Front.

The British First, Third and Fourth Armies are attacking on a front of twenty-five miles from Valenciennes to Oiry, while the French on the British right are attacking on a ten-mile front on both sides of Guise.

The passages of the Sambre and the Oise have been forced and the British have reached a line on the River Aunelle, about five miles east of Valenciennes.

Franco-Belgian Frontier Reached.

London, November 4.
Reuter learns that the Allies advanced in today's attack between one and two miles along the greater part of the front between Guise and north-east of Valenciennes. They reached the Franco-Belgian frontier eastward of Valenciennes.

Fighting is proceeding in Le Quesnoy, where the enemy is violently counter-attacking.

We have captured Landreocies. Up to the present 4,000 prisoners have been taken and we have penetrated one mile into the southern part of Mormal Forest.

The American advance is continuing and has reached a line a mile south-west of Shenay to a mile south of Beaumont, thence westward to Les Seize, which the French have captured.

British Capture over 10,000 Prisoners.

London, November 5.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Fourth, Third and First British Armies attacked between the Sambre Canal at Oiry and the Scheldt northward of Valenciennes. On the whole of this thirty mile front the British and New Zealanders broke deeply into the enemy's positions and captured over 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns.

On the right of the attack the First and Thirty-Second Divisions attacked in conjunction with the French southwards of them. These Divisions, with great dash and gallantry, stormed the formidable line of the Sambre Canal, overcame resistance and reached a depth of three miles eastward thereof.

The First Division, under General Strickland, after capturing Catillon, forced the passages of the canal opposite Catillon and near the lock two miles southwards. At the latter point, assisted by Engineers, Cameron crossed the canal in six minutes.

The First Division captured Vimy, Hautreux and Le Croise and prisoners 1,500. To the left the Thirty-Second Division crossed the Ore Canal and after severe fighting captured Ruedenhaut. They cleared the line of the canal southwards and northwards of this village and captured Mesieres, La Folie and Sambroton.

In the centre we attacked the western face of Forest de Mormal. Infantry and tanks drove the enemy from the western outkirts and captured Soyere, Praux-au-Bois, Heq, Entoy and Louvignies.

The Twenty-Fifth Division forced the crossings of the Sambre Canal opposite Landreocies, which was captured. Further north, the Eighteenth and Fiftieth Divisions penetrated the forest and are still advancing.

The Thirty-Eighth Division reached Les Grandes Patures and the Seventeenth Division captured Louquignol in the centre of the forest.

There was severe fighting at Le Quesnoy, where the New Zealanders repulsed a strong counter-attack, inflicting heavy losses. We passed south and north of this fortified town and are now several miles eastward thereof.

We drove the enemy out of his new positions on Anzelle River. The Guards captured Premaux; the Twenty-Fourth Division captured Wargnies-le-Petit and Wargnies-le-Grand; and the Canadian progressed on the right bank of the Scheldt and passed beyond Lander and Ounat.

Our advance continues on the whole battle front.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STUPENDOUS BATTLE IN FRANCE.

Guise Now Menaced.

London, November 4.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters states that General Debeney's Army attacked this morning on the line of the Sambre-Oise Canal. Troops crossed the canal on a front of eight miles from Grand Verly northwards and secured the eastern bank by mid-day, despite desperate resistance, advancing the line to north of Guise, which is now menaced. Fifteen hundred have at present been taken prisoner, including some of the best German Divisions, proving that the enemy is desperately endeavouring to hold the ground.

Good Work by Belgians.

London, November 4.
A Belgian communique states:—Our troops have completed the task of driving back the enemy beyond the Ghent-Teugevaux Canal. The Germans now hold only a few machine-gun nests on the west bank of the canal.

We have reached the western, northern and southern outkirts of Ghent and our line follows the western bank of the Scheldt from Zwynaids northwards.

The New French Attack.

London, November 5.
A French communique states:—The First Army this morning attacked in conjunction with the British on the Sambre-Oise Canal between the Oise and Valenciennes. Despite the difficulties of crossing the canal, and the stiffest enemy resistance, we everywhere forced the crossing and gained a footing on the heights on the eastern bank. We reached the outkirts of the villages of Bone, La Cavette, Leneville and Les Duraux and passed Les Quilles, realising a maximum advance of three kilometres.

We captured over 3,000 prisoners and fifteen guns. We completed the occupation of the south bank of the Ardennes Canal between Semuy and Le Chateau.

The enemy is retreating vigorously on the northern bank. Since the 1st inst. fifty-three guns have been captured in this region.

Why Ludendorff's Offensive Failed.

London, November 4.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant's* Berlin correspondent attributes the failure of General Ludendorff's great offensive to "the tenacity of the British soldiers, who refused to be panic-stricken by any defeat, and the sagacity of Marshal Foch, who spared his reserves to the utmost. It has often been said, and I am able for special reasons to confirm it, that the resistance of the British on March 27, near Arras, caused the failure of the German campaign."

Americans Advance on Whole Front.

London, November 5.
An American communique states:—The First Army continued its advance on the entire front between the Meuse and Bir (?). On the extreme right we drove the enemy into the Valley of the Meuse, fought through the forest of Dieulet, occupied Leneville opposite an important crossing of the Meuse near St. Emy and seized the Beaumont-St. Emy Road and the heights overlooking Beaumont.

On the left we reached Grandes Armoises, despite vigorous opposition. The enemy abandoned much material.

One hundred and forty-five aeroplanes bombed crowded enemy traffic at Montmedy and destroyed thirty enemy aeroplanes. Seven American machines are missing.

British Capture Le Quesnoy.

London, November 5.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Yesterday afternoon we completely surrounded and captured the walled town of Le Quesnoy, taking prisoner over a thousand. The Thirty-Seventh and Sixty-Second Divisions, in hard fighting southward and northward of Le Quesnoy, captured many.

These Divisions, after overcoming strong resistance, set out about Louvignies and Orainval and pushed forward rapidly on the flanks of the New Zealanders eastward of Le Quesnoy, advancing with them to a depth of three or four miles, capturing the villages of Joli Metz, Le Rond, Quesnoy, Frasnoy and Le Petit Marais.

We progressed farther during the evening in Mormal Forest and eastward of Valenciennes, capturing the village of Eih.

HOME POLITICS.

Some Ministerial Changes.

London, November 4.
The Press Bureau says Sir Auckland Geddes becomes President of the Local Government Board, also remaining in his present office. Mr. Hayes Fisher becomes Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a Peerage.

The Coming Election.

London, November 5.
It is stated that a meeting of Whips yesterday settled the plans for an official election campaign. It is expected the polling day will be on December 7.

ALLIED AIR RAID.

Casualties in a German Town.

London, November 4.
A German official message says twenty-seven were killed and thirty-five injured as the result of an aerial attack on Bonn. [Bonn is a town of Rhenish Prussia, situated on the left bank of the Rhine, 21 miles S. S. E. of Cologne by rail.]

THE SERBIAN ADVANCE.

London, November 5.
A French Eastern communique states:—The Serbians are occupying the right bank of the Danube and have captured Valjevo, advancing towards Obabats. They have reached the Bosnia frontier west of Khabievo.

WOMEN AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, November 5.
The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Bill enabling women to become members of the House of Commons without special qualification.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LATEST ARMISTICE DEVELOPMENTS.

BULGARIA PROCLAIMED A REPUBLIC.

THE BREAK-UP OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Amsterdam, November 4.
A message from Budapest states that Count Karolyi, speaking at the Town Hall, said the King had consented to release the Government from its oath. The Government and the National Council have unanimously resolved that the Government ascertain without delay whether the Hungarians favour a retention of the Monarchy or the establishment of a Republic.

Republic for Bulgaria.

London, November 5.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen, a Berlin message says Ex-King Boris has fled to Vienna and a Bulgarian Republic has been proclaimed.

German Soldiers Urged to Disobey Orders.

London, November 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says the Bavarian Press of all shades is urging the Kaiser to abdicate. The *Tagblatt* states that leaflets are being distributed among Berliners, especially soldiers, signed by the "Workers' and Soldiers' Council," with the object of inciting the soldiers to disobey commands. The *Norddeutsche* attributes the Bolshevik activities to the Russian Embassy.

German Embassy in Russia Withdrawn.

London, November 4.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Lokal Anzeiger* says the German Embassy in Russia has been definitely withdrawn.

The Austrian Terms.

London, November 4.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said he hoped it would be possible to read the whole terms of the Austrian Armistice to the House on the 5th inst. Meanwhile he assured the House that it would be satisfied with the terms.

Austro-Hungarian Army Destroyed.

London, November 4.
An Italian official message says:—The Austro-Hungarian Army has been destroyed. It has suffered the heaviest losses and has left in our hands 300,000 prisoners and 5,000 guns.

Three Million Italian Troops Freed.

London, November 4.
Reuter's correspondent Rome says three million Italian troops freed by the armistice are now ready to throw in their weight against Germany. This sentiment was repeatedly expressed by various speakers to great torchlight demonstrations which paraded the streets all night long. The crowd answered with cries of:—"Down with Germany and the Kaiser! Viva Alsace Lorraine, Belgium and England!"

Before the Armistice Operated.

London, November 4.
A British Italian official message says:—The Tenth Army has reached the line of the Tagliamento. Amongst the troops crossing the river at several places was the 332nd American Regiment, forming a part of the Thirty-First Italian Division. The Forty-Eighth Division occupied Levico, taking prisoner in the last forty-eight hours over 20,000 and capturing several hundred guns.

German-Austrian Republic Urged.

Amsterdam, November 4.
A message from Vienna says a Congress of German-Austrian Social Democrats frantically applauded the announcement of the liberation of Adler, the assassin of Count Starck, and passed a resolution demanding that German Austria be a Republic and join Germany as an Independent Federal State if the other peoples of Austria separate from German-Austria or establish an unsatisfactory Federation.

Hungarian Affairs.

Amsterdam, November 4.
A message from Budapest says Count Karolyi has resigned the Presidency of the National Council, to which Deputy Johann Hook succeeds. The Ministry has taken the oath of allegiance to the National Council.

A message from Prague says Czech troops are disarming German-Austrian troops in Casan towns in Bohemia and Moravia.

Hungarians Hold Up German Ships.

Amsterdam, November 4.
A message from Vienna says the Hungarian Government has held up all German and German-Austrian ships on the Hungarian Danube, with cargoes of twenty thousand tons of foodstuffs.

Ukraine and Galicia.

London, November 5.
Ukrainian and Ruthenian troops have invaded Galicia. Fighting has occurred with the Poles, who have beaten back the Ruthenians and occupied Plesmyl.

The Ukrainian National Council announces that it has taken over the administration of Eastern Galicia.

The Poles have established a Government at Cracow amid big demonstrations. The Austrian troops capitulated.

Germany Recognises Czechs.

Amsterdam, November 4.
A message from Prague says the German Government has recognised the independence of the Czechoslovak State and has announced its readiness to welcome a Czechoslovak Ambassador in Berlin at the earliest moment.

The Schleswig Problem.

London, November 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says the Northern Peace Committee has memorialised the King urging the Scandinavian Governments to support the demand for a satisfactory solution of the North Schleswig question.

Allies Agree on Armistice Terms.

London, November 5.
The *Times* correspondent at Paris says the Allies have agreed on the armistice conditions, and the Allied powers on a French front leave little doubt of German acceptance.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

DEATH OF COUNTESS OF MEATH.

London, Nov. 5.
The death is announced of the Countess of Meath.
[The late Countess was the only surviving daughter of the 11th Earl of Lauderdale, and was married in 1868 to the Earl of Meath, the founder of the Empire Day movement.]

CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

An Appalling Picture.

The *Times* publishes two letters from its Petrograd correspondent descriptive of the miserable conditions prevailing in Russia under Bolshevik rule. One of these letters, dated August 14th, says:—"The railway services and telegraphic communication with Archangel via Alexandrovsk are completely paralysed. The Finnish frontiers are closed, and even Russians are not allowed to cross them unless provided with special permits. Some Russians have attempted to escape from the Bolshevik yoke, but they have been all arrested and shot as traitors. Britain is held in bitter hatred by the Bolsheviks, who are publishing in the papers and magazines extravagant reports calculated to foment anti-British feeling among the Russian people. Among the false rumours deliberately circulated are those that a general revolt has broken out in India, a rebellion has occurred in Britain proper and her colonies are threatened with immediate destruction. "The situation has been most critical during the past fortnight for British residents in Petrograd and Moscow. They could not count upon the protection of the law, and they were in dread of being arrested at any moment, to say nothing of their property being exposed to every chance of being seized. Banks refused to pay even a kopeck to British subjects, who were threatened with the gloomy prospect of being reduced to penury. "Corpses left in the streets. "Disease, starvation, plague, murder, and robbery were the order of the day. The corpses of those unfortunate who succumbed to epidemics or starvation, either in hospitals or in the streets, were left unattended. An order was finally issued directing the bourgeois to attend to the burial of these bodies. The task was also imposed upon several millionaires. Many corpses in hospitals have succumbed to plague and the insanitary conditions of the hospitals defy description. Even medicines are not to be had sometimes. "The shortage of food is being very acutely felt, and this shortage is ascribed by the Bolsheviks to the advance of the Anglo-French forces from the north and of the Czech-Slovaks from the east. The fact, however, is that trainloads of cereals were seized by the Germanist Nijni-Novgorod and taken to Dvinsk. The plunder of cereals by Bolshevik misadventurers is also responsible for the shortage of food. "The other communication, dated August 8th, says:—"According to a British subject who has just been released from imprisonment, the Red Guards first robbed him of all the money he had, and then carried off all the food-stuffs they could lay hands on. He sought an interview with a high official and demanded to know the reason for his arrest, when he was told that the very fact of his being a British subject was sufficient reason for his arrest. The fate of the British residents in Russia is, in these circumstances, regarded with much concern."

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GENERAL NEWS.

Daylight Saving in U.S.
Washington, October 28.—At
two o'clock on the morning of
October 27 the United States
completed its first of daylight
saving. The naval observatory
clocks and other agencies re-
gulating the time in the United
States were raised. All clocks
all over the country were halted
and remained motionless for one
hour and then proceeded in order
not to resume the former time
schedules.

Peru Approves President
Wilson's War Policy.

Washington, Oct. 27.—A press
dispatch from Lima, Peru, said
that the minister of Foreign Affairs
in accepting from the American
Ministry a copy of President
Wilson's latest note to Germany
said that the reply of President
Wilson would be cordially accept-
ed by Peru which since the com-
mencement of the war had always
conformed with the President's
principles and sustained the cause
of the Allies.

Allied Subjects in Canada

The Dominion Government has
opened negotiations with the
French, Belgian, and Italian
Governments with the object of
bringing all Allied subjects in
Canada within the scope of the
Military Service Act. There are
understood to be many men of
military age who are subjects of
these Governments at present in
Canada. It is proposed to give
them the opportunity of either
returning home for military
service or joining the Canadian
forces. This course has already
been followed in regard to
Americans by virtue of the treaty
ratified at Washington and
London. The negotiations are
being conducted in London,
where, it is understood, Sir Robert
Borden is endeavouring to
expedite matters.

India Immigration into Canada

Great importance is attached
in Government in Toronto circles
to the conclusions reached in the
Imperial War Conference in
respect to immigration, particu-
larly as it affects India and the
overseas Dominions. The decision
that the Dominions, includ-
ing India, shall enjoy complete
control of the composition of its
own population by means of
restrictions on immigration will
remove difficulties which have
arisen over the immigration of
the labouring classes to Canada
from India. Commenting on the
agreement, the Toronto Globe
says:—"Agreement by consent
with India will remove a source
of friction which embarrassed
the councils of the Empire for
years. Other Asiatic immigration
is already under control. Canada
must remain a white man's
country, and it is reassuring to
know that a leading Asiatic nation
concedes this point."

Cinema in Schools

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.,
President of the Board of Censors,
was present recently at the annual
meeting of the London branch of
the Cinematograph Exhibitors'
Association. He said that when
he took up his post some of his
best friends on the Board recom-
mended a policy of dictatorial
isolation as the only safe course,
but, as an old Parliamentarian, he
had invited conference with the
members of the trade, had
discussed with them freely the
merits of any film that was under
consideration, and, when asked,
had suggested how films might be
made acceptable. He hoped that
his faith in the infinite possibilities
for good in the cinema would
make them realize that he was as
anxious as any of them for the
prosperity and good repute of the
trade. He thought that in time
a cinema hall would be a feature
of every elementary school, to aid
children in historical, geographi-
cal, and other studies. The
American cinema had done
immense service in patriotic pro-
paganda, and there was a hearty
desire in America to see closer
ties between American and British
trade. There would be an im-
mense future in America after
the war for the British film, and
the present abnormal conditions,
in which 90 per cent. of the films
here came from America, and
only a few went out from England,
could not last. But the British
man must put into his films the
enterprise and money which
which were characteristic of
American film.

GENERAL NEWS.

Indian Civil Service.
Notice is given in the Gazette that it is proposed by the Secretary of State for India to amend the regulations relating to the admission of candidates to the Indian Civil Service. The effect is to enable the Secretary of State in Council to exempt from certain examination requirements a selected candidate who was successful at the open competition held in August, 1914, and who, after his nomination as a selected candidate, has continuously served and is still serving in his Majesty's Forces. The Civil Service Commissioners, if satisfied as to the eligibility of the candidate in respect of health, character, and conduct, may certify that he is entitled to be appointed to the Indian Civil Service without further examination.

300,000 Negroes in U.S. Army.
Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to Secretary Baker, on the invitation of General Hatcher, made an inspection recently of the work in the military camp at Hampton, Va. Mr. Scott, in his address before the United States Army Training Detachment at Hampton Institute, said that already more than three hundred thousand negroes had been called to the colours and that they were helping to write a new page in the history of the world. Among the negroes, said Mr. Scott, are neither slackers nor traitors. By November first seven thousand negro soldiers will have received special vocational training. Then will begin the vocational training of twenty thousand more.

New Mile Record.
G. Sorbie (known professionally as G. McCrae) beat the ten-mile professional "record" at Powderhall grounds, Edinburgh, recently, by covering the distance in 50 minutes, 55 seconds. The previous "record" for professionals was 51 minutes, 6.3 seconds, by W. Cummings, of Paisley, in his match against W. G. George at Lillie Bridge on September 28, 1885. McCrae made his attempt in a ten-mile handicap, which was won by H. James, of Edinburgh, with three laps and 350 yards start, 49 minutes, 14.3 seconds. "He completed his first mile in 4 minutes, 37.2 seconds, and five miles in 24 minutes, 54.4 seconds, and there is no doubt that on a more suitable day than Saturday A. Shrubbs' amateur "record" of 50 minutes, 49.3 seconds is well within McCrae's power."

SAFES.

We can offer you
very good value
in the

MEILINK SAFE

Prices range from
\$55 upwards

A small Meilink safe
for your home is a
very good investment.

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Telephone 27.

NOTICES.

VICTOR RECORDS

THE
RECORDS OF QUALITY.

SHIPMENT

JUST RECEIVED.

GIVE US A CALL AND MAKE
YOUR SELECTION.

MOUTRIE'S

VICTOR AGENTS.

Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY EUROPEAN
OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

N. LAZARUS, OPTICIAN, 24, Queen's Road Central.



PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS:

"And when you give it, give absolutely all that you can spare, and don't consider yourself liberal in the giving. If you give with self-adulation, you are not giving at all, you are giving to your own vanity; but if you give until it hurts, then your heart-blood goes into it."

It has been said that St. Andrew's Society is allocating too much of the War Bond Drawing receipts to War Charities. Just think for a minute of the War and not of the Drawing; think of the tragedy beyond words which is being enacted on the battle front; think of the vast relief organisation and the money that is needed to uphold it and think of your own duty in the matter. No, we are not giving too much; we are not giving enough.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, HOTELS, CLUBS & STORES.

GENERAL NEWS.

Food from Rabbits.
Fully 200,000,000 wild rabbits are killed in the United States every year, according to estimates made by the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture. Many of them are jack rabbits, the majority of which have not been utilised in the past. If all the rabbits killed were consumed, they would furnish between 200,000 and 300,000 tons of valuable food, and if proper measures were taken to insure the collection of skins, these alone would

have a value of \$20,000,000. The Biological Survey has frequently been called upon to help western farmers in coping with the rabbit pest. In view of the probable economic value of rabbit meat and fur in the coming few years, the energies of the farmers and ranchmen will be directed to the conservation of this important resource. Already a number of establishments for collecting, dressing, canning, and shipping rabbit meat are in operation in western centres. As in Australia the transition of the wild rabbit in this country from its status as a pest and source of trouble to a source of food and revenue is believed

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—One large OFFICE ROOM on second floor of Prince's Building. Apply to—H.M.B. NEMAZEE.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shamson, CANTON. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, KOWLOON.

KOWLOON Marine Lot No. 48 suitable for Coal Storage.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., "Alexandra Buildings."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES in Central District. Apply to—Alex. Ross & Co. No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

TO BE LET.—A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace Kowloon. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Experienced LADY TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER preferably with sufficient knowledge of French for translation work. Apply Box 1445 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.

SOUTHARD AND ROBERTSON'S
"MAGNETIC"
COOKING STOVES

INSPECTION INVITED

MUSTARD & CO.,
4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1186

AGENTS in HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON.
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

A CONSIGNMENT
OF
"HOTACOLD" VACUUM BOTTLES
HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED.

INSPECTION INVITED

AT
THE PHARMACY
(FLETCHER, & CO., LTD.)
Tel. 345. 22, Queen's Road Central.

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

Price of Issue Fcs. 70.80.

Net Interest Produced 5.65%, running from October 16th, 1918.

Subscription List Closing November 20th, 1918.

Special Facilities for French Exchange.

Advances Granted Against Scrip.

Full Particulars on Application to the

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK

R. A. RODGERS,

Manager.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1918.

CAKES
WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND COMPLIMENTARY
IN ALL VARIETIES.
VICTORIA CAFE
(Next to P. & O. Office)
24, Des Voeux Road Central.
TELEPHONE 2867.

NOTICE.

INFLUENZA—Avoid, by disinfecting with J.EYES FLUID. Refuse substitutes. Sold by leading stores and by the Sole Agents ALEX. ROSS & CO.

MEE CHEUNG.
PHOTOGRAPHER

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR PATRONS, WE HAVE OPENED A BRANCH SHOP AT NO. 15, ICEHOUSE STREET (BELOW OUR MAIN PREMISES). WE HAVE ALSO A BRANCH OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL.

NOTICE.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LIMITED, SHANGHAI

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that as from this date and until further notice, MR. PERCY FOWLER, Assistant General Manager of the Company for the Far East, has been appointed to take complete control of the Company's management and interests.

By Order of the Directors,
G. STEWART JONES,
Assistant Secretary,
Northwich, England.
Shanghai, 20th October, 1918.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

"ELIECO"
UNDIES.

This is a new line of
Dainty and Inexpensive
Hand-made Lingerie...
Every Garment is of the
choicest and most re-
liable materials...
Made entirely by hand
and trimmed with Hand-
made Laces.



MONOGRAMS OR EMBLEMS
TO ORDER.

INSPECTION INVITED.

"THE KAYSER"
BLACK SILK
\$2.75 HOSE \$3.50

"GOLD SEAL"
CONGOLEUM
FLOOR COVERING
AND ART RUGS.
Durable.
Guaranteed to outwear
printed linoleum under
equal wearing conditions.
For prices & particulars apply to
THE
PACIFIC TRADING CO.,
24, Queen's Road, Central.
Telephone 2519.
Sole agents for South China.

THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF
INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES
IS
**WATSON'S
HYGIENOL**
A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE
DISINFECTANT.
SOLD ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 16.

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%)

Price of issue Fcs. 70.80

yielding a net income of 5.65%
Bearing interest from the 16th
October 1918.

Subscription list will be opened
on the 20th Oct. 1918, and closed
on the 20th November 1918.

Further particulars on applica-
tion to the

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
DE CHINE
5, Chater Road.

M. ROUET de JOURNEL,
Manager.

WHY is it more advan-
tageous to insure
Motor Cars or Cycles

against accidents with
the MOTOR UNION
INSURANCE CO., LTD.?

BECAUSE their poli-
cies offer
advantages which are
unobtainable elsewhere.

For rates & information apply to
UNION TRADING CO.
General Agents.

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%)

Price of issue Fcs. 70.80

Bearing interest from the
16th October 1918 payable
quarterly.

Free of Taxes.
Not to be redeemed for 25 years.
Subscription list will be closed
on the 20th November, 1918.

Bills and Bonds of the "National
Defence" bought before October
29th are accepted in payment.
Application will be received by
THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

Princes Building, Chater Road,
where full particulars may be
obtained.

A SIRE,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

A PPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.
THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF HONGKONG LTD.
General Agents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

GERMANS IN CHINA.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir,—I have read with great surprise although with great pleasure also, the Peking news in your 4th Nov. issue, in which it is stated that the Allies have presented a Note to China. One wonders why this Note was not presented long ago. Since China declared war on Germany what has she done to help the Allies in the world cause? Will China be allowed to sit at the Peace Conference with the other Powers, who have given their best blood (not to say money, etc.) and have something to say on world reparation and security? Why have all the enemy subjects been left free all over China to do what they like?

The events of the war, as you well remark, Mr. Editor, are so much on the move that I am afraid something may have been overlooked. Take, for instance, the Germans, Austrians, etc., formerly employed in the Chinese Maritime Customs, Postal Service, etc. Are they to be allowed to re-join with their previous ranks and salaries, after Peace has been declared and signed?

I sincerely hope that at the Peace Conference, besides Berlin being occupied by the Allied force until full reparation is made a little item will be added to the effect that the Hans will not be allowed for many years to come to mix themselves with free peoples. In any case, I know for certain, that if the Hans are permitted to re-join the Customs, there will be many Allies, especially British employees, who will resign, rather than be under the orders of the men like the Lusitania murderers. Peking please take note, before it is too late. Will the Allies allow so many old and good employees leave the Customs in order to make room for Hans?

I hope this great war has not been fought in vain, and that the Customs will be free of such murderers and assassins, until such time as the Allies deem propitious for them to mix again with gentlemen and free people.

Yours etc.
REPARATION.

Canton, Nov. 5, 1918.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The Troops and Hohow. In reply to a telegram from the British Consul at Hohow, requesting that as Hohow is a commercial port the forces at the front should be ordered not to attack the place pending a peaceful solution, the Authority says that the forces have already been ordered to observe the law, and therefore no devastation will be committed at that place, adding that if Lung's troops would surrender on the same conditions at Luichow a peaceful solution would be reached.

No President. The Provincial Assembly has closed without the election of a President.

Postal Abuses. On receiving many complaints about the loss of postal matter, the Postal Authority made a raid on one of the messengers' quarters, and over 20 letters, printing matter and parcels were recovered, while other packages had been burnt. So far three messengers have been arrested.

TO-DAY'S PEKING NEWS.

A Peking telegram received to-day states:—

Chu Shu-chung has left for Japan to attend the autumn manoeuvres.

The President has declared that if the Southern Province cannot arrange peace at a joint party conference it is better to negotiate separately.

TRAINING FOR R.A.F.

Chirpy Letter from a Canton Man.

The following breezy letter from Mr. Alex. Urquhart, of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co., Canton, who went to Canada a few months ago to join up, has been received by a friend:—

After chasing around Canada for seven weeks, I made tracks for the Recruiting Station. There was a sign on the door, informing the world at large that it was unnecessary to knock and to walk in and get a suit free. I accordingly stalked in and asked them to measure me up for one. The Recruiting Officer enquired which regiment I intended joining and my main form with. Upon my mentioning the Royal Air Force, he asked me whether I was subject to sea-sickness, informing me at the same time that this indescribable malady is as bad up in the air as it is on sea. When I heard this, although from the waist up I was still keen on the R.A.F., my knees started to play "Home sweet Home."

Noticing my confusion, he asked me if I suffered from "nerves," ending his question by giving the desk a bang with a ruler. He then told me that if I had as good health as I had "nerves," I'd make an A. 1. Pilot. The Recruiting Officer then sent me up for a medical examination. This took me all day, as you have to go to about a hundred different doctors. A specialist for the heart, another for the lungs, another for the ears, another for the throat, another for the eyes, finishing up at the Barracks, where I was re-examined thoroughly. The next morning I had to undergo the "Chair Test" and, believe me, it is some test. You are placed in a chair which is possessed by seven different kinds of devils. It spins round and round, at all sorts of angles, and, if you survive this test, you are accepted in the R.A.F. and they can collect the various pieces. Marvel of marvels, I stuck it out.

The Recruiting Officer then got out an enlistment blank and I signed for duration of war and six months after. He told me I was one of the best recruits (in health I mean) that they have had for some time, as there wasn't a single thing wrong with me. He also said that my eye-sight was very good, and, if I was good at mathematics would I go as "Observer"? After my previous experiences, I learnt to mistrust anything with a nice name and so asked what were the duties of that Officer. The doctor enlightened me and I was glad I had the sense to ask. Needless to say, I failed in the Exams.

When I reported to the R.O. again, he suggested that, coming from China, I go on Recruiting Service. I was then given a small rosette of red, white, and blue ribbon, with three little streamers hanging down. This was the Recruiting insignia and was to be worn on the left side of the cap (I had by then been issued my uniform). Armed with a swagger stick and my patriotic rosette, I went out in quest of men. I recruited (?) for two weeks and nearly got one recruit. I would have got him, only for the fact that two of the fingers of his left hand were missing. The next morning the Recruiting Officer sent for me and informed me "Urquhart, as a Recruiting Sergeant you are a wash-out" and sent me to a training depot.

After arriving at this place, I was hustled to the Quartermaster Stores and received the shock of my life. The Quartermaster Sergeant spread a waterproof sheet on the ground and commenced throwing a miscellaneous assortment of straps, buckles, and other paraphernalia into it. I thought he would never stop, but when the pile reached to my knees he paused long enough to say "Next." I gazed in bewilderment at the pile of junk before me, and then my eyes wandered around looking for the wagon which was to carry it to barracks. I was rudely brought to earth by the Quartermaster exclaiming "Hare you, jump!" I took a jump away, blinky blink, he's looking for No wonder I got to sleep.

the O.C. to help him carry it. Struggling under the load, with frequent pauses for rest, I reached my tent, and my Flight Leader came to my rescue. It was a marvel to me how quickly he assembled the equipment. After I had completed the task, he showed me how to adjust it on my person. Pretty soon I stood before him a proper airman in full fighting kit, feeling like an overloaded camel.

Upon enlistment we had identity discs issued to us. These are small metal discs worn around the left wrist by means of a chain. Most of the Tommies also had a small disc of red fibre worn around the neck by means of a string, usually a bootlace! On one side of the disc was stamped your name and number, while on the other was inscribed your religion, O. of E. meaning Church of England; R.O., Roman Catholic; Pres., Presbyterian; W., Wesleyan; B., Baptist; but if you happened to be an atheist they left it blank, and just handed you a pick and shovel. On my disc was stamped "Pres." Now, just imagine my hard luck. Out of six religions, I was unlucky enough to pick out the only one where Church Parade was compulsory. The next morning was Sunday and I was in bad reading. The Flight Sergeant put his head in my tent and shouted: "Presbyterians outside for Church Parade!" I kept on reading. Turning to me, in a loud voice, he asked "Urquhart, aren't you Pres?" I answered "Yep." In an angry tone, he commanded, "Don't you 'Yep' me; say 'Yes, Flight Sergeant!'" I did so. Somewhat mollified, he ordered, "Outside for Church Parade." I looked up and answered, "I am not going to church this morning." He said, "Oh, yes, you are." I answered, "Oh, no, I'm not!" But I went.

Having served in the Shameson Defence Corps I tried to tell the drill Sergeants their business, but it did not work. They immediately put me as "batman" in their Mess. Many a greasy dish of stew was accidentally spilled over them and as their food was mysteriously disappearing I was given the Order of the Boot. However, my previous training has not gone to waste as I have been appointed Flight Leader and am likewise Senior Cadet. This means that, from henceforth, I am excused all fatigues. I did nothing but "fatigues" the first week I was here and you can't imagine what it feels like to know that you are exempt from them. Taking everything into consideration, I like the life here, but, oh, how I hate to get up in the morning. Some day I am going to murder the Bugler and, after this War, I intend ending the rest of my life in bed!

We stay here from six to eight weeks. After leaving this place we go to the School of Military Aerobatics, where we have to study for six weeks. Next we go to a Gunnery School and, if we graduate, then leave for a Flying School. So you see, the course is pretty stiff. I am classed as "Grade A," which means that, if I pass, I get a Commission. I joined up with three Americans from the South and the four of us have managed to get a tent to ourselves. They are in the same boat as myself, being miles away from Home. They are jolly good fellows and we have been nicknamed the "Glues," being always together, whether in trouble or not! There are four Companies here, each being about 300 strong. We ("D" Company) are the best at artillery and the Camp Post has concocted the following:—

They say that "D" is snappy, That "B" has lots of pep, But it takes "O Co." and "Sandy" To show them how to step.

It lets a man with lots of pep Show off just what he has, Its mostly fast and furious, For it's Sandy Urquhart's JAZZ!

I don't know whether it's the life I'm leading or the climate, but witness this effort of mine:—

"Lif, right, lif, right," "All day and into the night," "Obst out, hold up your head," "China in—Daisy, you're dead."

"Lif, right, ms, k'ime," "My Grand I look at that line," "Bungging out, fire, bloomin' away," "Gawd!"

"Stand at Ease—Flight, Stand!" "You're slower than a paralysed Hun," "Don't stand and stare at me like a cow," "Jump! you're in the Army now."

"Stand at Ease—Flight, Stand!" "Take off your Puttees for P.T. drill," "Some of you couldn't carry a bed," "Flight—Daisy, you're dead," "Gawd!"

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

FRESH MILK

Is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT

"ARROW"

COLLARS & SHIRTS.

ARE BEING ATTRACTIVELY DISPLAYED BY

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

SEE THEIR WINDOW.

RUBBER ESTATE FOR SALE.

Three hours sail from Singapore Island.

Healthy district. Acreage 441. Planted 295.

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|------|-----|------|-------|
| 1910 | ... | 55.5 | acres |
| 1911 | ... | 94 | " |
| 1912 | ... | 21.5 | " |
| 1913 | ... | 44 | " |
| 1916 | ... | 18.5 | " |
| 1917 | ... | 58.5 | " |

292 acres.

Price £13,000 or nearest offer.

Write to H. F. CLIFTON SMITH,
Winchester House,
SINGAPORE.

DULL AND GLOOMY?

If so try Pinkettes, the gentle little liver stimulants, and see how quickly these symptoms will be dispelled.

PINKETTES

cure Constipation, torpid liver, biliousness, sick headaches, coated tongue, foul smelling breath, clear the skin. Of chemists, and post free, 60 cents the vessel, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Lift up those heads, "lif, right," Good Lord, you're a beautiful sight, You daisy merchants, hey! you! Fat! What the H—are you grinning at?

"I suppose it's not your fault." "Very wearily"—"Flight—Halt," "Stand at Ease"—"As you were," "Lightening! when will you start to stir!"

"Stand at Ease—Flight, Stand!" "You're slower than a paralysed Hun," "Don't stand and stare at me like a cow," "Jump! you're in the Army now."

"Stand at Ease—Flight, Stand!" "Take off your Puttees for P.T. drill," "Some of you couldn't carry a bed," "Flight—Daisy, you're dead," "Gawd!"

NOTICE.

I HAVE TO-DAY commenced business as a Bill and Bullion Broker.
C. A. DA ROZA.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1918.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship.
"KAGA MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 12th November, 1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th November, 1918.

Shirts

Care should be given in selecting this important adjunct of your attire.

Choose from our new and abundant stock of "Arrow" shirts for Day and Dress wear.

They are on display in our new spacious window.

MACKINTOSH

CO., LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
18, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 28.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

LATEST STYLES

Glyn's Hand
made Hats
Old English make

NEGLECTS in all the NEWEST MATERIALS and SMARTEST SHAPES.

SOFT FELTS, CAPS, STRAWS, and the POPULAR VELOUR.

SINGLE and DOUBLE TERAIS.

NEW MUSIC.

"OH BOY!"
"OH YOU DADDY!"
"STRUTTERS' BALL!"
"ALOHA SOLDIER BOY!"
"SAND DUNES!"
"THE YANKS ARE AT IT!"

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

THE LEADING BRAND

OF
HOME BOTTLED GUINNESS' STOUT
ON THE MARKET

T. B. HALL & CO. LTD.



THIS FAMOUS BRAND
OF STOUT

IS RECOGNISED BY ALL CONNOISSEURS
AS A STANDARD OF QUALITY
AND PURITY.

SOLE AGENTS

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1)

LATEST ARMISTICE DEVELOPMENTS.

Germany's Southern Frontier Open to Allies.

Lyons, November 4.

By reason of the armistice signed by General Dier, the Italian Generalissimo, hostilities with Austria ceased at three o'clock on Monday on the Italian and Balkan Fronts.

The importance of this event is underlined by the whole Press, which states that the southern frontier of Germany is open to the Allies, who now control the whole of the railway system of Austria.

If Germany should refuse the conditions of the Armistice laid down by the Entente, the latter have every means to impose them.—*French Wireless.*

Seizure of Germany's Locomotives and Wagons.

Lyons, November 4.

The *Taegliche Rundschau* announces that the Czech Authorities have seized all the German locomotives and wagons within the frontiers of Bohemia, which threatens to cause a grave crisis in transportation in Germany.—*French Wireless.*

Bavarian Cabinet Resigns.

Lyons, November 4.

The Bavarian Cabinet has resigned.

Polish Army Recognised.

London, November 5.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, Mr Lansing announces that the Government of the United States recognises the Polish Army as autonomous and co-belligerent under the supreme authority of the Polish National Committee.

AFTER THE WAR.

Some of the Problems to be Faced.

London, November 4.

In the course of his article in the *Times* setting forth what he believes will be the terms which the associated Powers will impose on Germany, Lord Northcliffe says the final condition stipulates that the former German Colonies will not be returned to Germany, because the latter lost them as a result of the illegal violation of Belgium, which brought Britain into the war. "Germany has proclaimed that the fate of the Colonies will be decided on the Western Front; it has been so decided. She has proclaimed the ages to which, if victorious, they would be put. Such uses must be prevented in the interests of the peace of the world. The Colonies cannot, therefore, be returned to Germany, but their assignment as possessions, or in trusteeship, together with the fashion in which they shall be administered in the interests of the inhabitants and the world generally, are matters for future decision."

Lord Northcliffe emphasises that the making and completing of the numerous complicated territorial and other adjustments in Europe will be a long and laborious process, representing two distinct stages of evolution:—Firstly, the cessation of hostilities, the business of evacuation and re-occupation, and enemy demobilisation and disarmament; secondly, the actual carrying out of the peace conditions. The last stage will be nothing less than a reconstruction and reorganisation of the world with a view to the establishment of a League of Nations. Such a gigantic change will necessarily be difficult and slow, but the very steps essential to make it possible will slowly make it actual. For example, there will be a world shortage of food and raw material. Transport co-operation and the present international machinery regulating these must be continued and can ultimately be extended into a system which will meet with free and general acceptance. Then there will be international commissions to fix frontiers, parliamentary responsibility for the causes of international law, rules of international commerce and even laws for religious freedom, etc. These activities, the writer insists, will rid us of passions and fears of war and "by the more endeavour to find a way to a better world we shall bring these better conditions about."

A Government Disclaimer.

London, November 4.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Duffon, Mr. Bonar Law said the article by Lord Northcliffe on peace terms expressed the views of Lord Northcliffe, and the Government was in no wise responsible for them.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

French Captures During October.

London, Nov. 4.

A French communique states: North of the Sambre a French reconnaissance penetrated Perguy-les-Bois and brought back a hundred prisoners. Enemy artillery and machine gunning was maintained at night-time on the whole Sambre front, between Bethel and Semuy.

During October, in the incessant fighting in which our First Army was engaged on the Oise front, it took 10,387 prisoners, including 204 officers, with 113 guns, over 1,500 machine-guns and considerable material.

Enemy's Complicated Position.

Paris, Nov. 3.

The position of the enemy is complicated by the capture of Bazancy and their hurried retreat before the French and Americans. Notwithstanding their furious resistance they know well the fate of the Argonne and Meuse fronts. General Gouraud's army broke their resistance on the left. The Americans on the right are overcoming the resistance of the enemy's rearguards. The Germans are abandoning a great amount of booty. Over 4,000 prisoners have been taken.—*Havas.*

THE AUSTRIAN BREAK-UP.

Amsterdam, Nov. 4.

A message from Vienna says: The National Council has issued an appeal dwelling on the fact that the army is breaking up in disorder and points out the dangers of vast unemployment and the hunger and misery likely to ensue. The States Guards are abandoning war prisoners' camps. It exhorts soldiers to voluntarily join the German-Austrian Corps in order to avert famine and further bloodshed.

From Munich it is learned that there is much disturbance in Bavaria over events on the Italian front and Austrian troops are being posted on the frontier in order to prevent penetration, burning, plundering, etc.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 5.

Silver is quiet.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AFTER THE WAR.

Some of the European Problems.

London, Nov. 4.

The first reasoned exposition hitherto published of the situation with which Europe will shortly be confronted and of some problems attendant to the long transition period from war to peace and thence to the League of Nations, appears in the *Times* in a three column article signed by Lord Northcliffe.

The article states what the writer believes to be the terms which the associated Powers will impose upon Germany. These comprise the complete territorial and economic restoration of Belgium, reconstruction of the invaded French provinces, with compensation for all civilian losses and injuries, the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, not as a territorial acquisition or part of the war indemnity, but as reparation for the wrong done in 1871, the readjustment of the northern frontier of Italy, the evacuation of all ex-Russian territory, the annulment of all Russian treaties with her enemy since the Revolution, the formation of a Polish State with access to the sea, indemnification of Poland by the Powers responsible for the war havoc, the abrogation of the Treaty of Bucharest, the evacuation and restoration of Serbia, Rumania and Montenegro, the removal as far as possible of Turkish rule over non-Turkish peoples, Austria and Germany to replace illegally damaged and destroyed merchant tonnage of the associated Powers and neutrals, the appointment of Tribunals to try individuals of any belligerents accused of offences against war or against humanity.

A TOUCHING CEREMONY.

Paris, Nov. 3.

A touching ceremony took place at the Pantheon. A British military delegation attended bearing a memorial palm dedicated to the French heroes who have fallen for the salvation of their country. The delegation was headed by an English Captain blinded in the war and who is here as a delegate of the Comrades of the Great War.—*Havas.*

THE KAISER'S FUTURE.

Paris, Nov. 3.

The French press prints from a reliable source the statement that Government circles in Berlin no longer consider the Kaiser's abdication pressing. Nevertheless certain South Germans are bent upon the retention of the Kaiser as it would strengthen the separatist tendency.—*Havas.*

FRENCH PARENTS' APPEAL.

Paris, Nov. 3.

A petition by over 3,000 fathers and mothers of boys and girls under 18 years of age at Lille who were taken by the Germans asks that the German Government be summoned to restore all young people detained in defiance of International Law.—*Havas.*

THE ARMISTICE CONFERENCE.

Paris, Nov. 3.

The Versailles Conference deliberations have been resumed. M. Venizelos, the Belgian Foreign Minister, the Japanese Ambassador and the Serbian Minister in Paris (replacing the Premier) were again present. Nothing has transpired as to the deliberations.—*Havas.*

UKRAINIANS OCCUPY LEMBERG.

Amsterdam, Nov. 3.

A message from Lemberg says: The Ukrainians have occupied the town and proclaimed a state of siege. They have interdicted the *Starholder* and business is at a standstill.

FROM CONVICT TO SOLDIER.

New American Scheme.

A new plan for the military training of the prisoners confined in the jails of this country to prepare them to do work essential in the conduct of the war, and which will possibly enable prisoners to earn the privilege of fighting for their country, says the *New York Evening Post*, is now being put into operation in the State of New Jersey by Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Charities and Correction, with the approval of the War Department in Washington.

"I am gratified to say," said Mr. Lewis to-day, "that New Jersey has again taken the lead as the first State in the Union in beginning to-day to utilise the man-power of its correctional institutions in work essential to the conduct of the war, and has arranged, after conferring with the War Department, to assign prisoners to do essential war work in the State of New Jersey. This work will consist of building roads, railroads, digging canals, ditching, drainage, and agricultural labour. They will be trained by institutional officers under the supervision of United States Army officers. The prisoner should be given a chance to do his bit in that class of service for which the Army and State authorities decide that he is best fitted."

"The plan will at once eliminate the objections of certain army officers to the placement of felons or misdeemants together with the other United States troops, inasmuch as it provides

for the segregation of such prisoners in separate army divisions under regular army officers. Further it will eliminate the obvious injustice of the situation, which calls for the entire effort and sacrifice of our best and noblest men, and carefully shields and protects our offending classes."

Approval of War Department.

"I have received the approval of the War Department in Washington to make a test of my plan in the State of New Jersey, which eventually will provide, if it is extended to the other States, for the utilisation of the man-power of more than 400,000 prisoners in the United States. To this end I have called a meeting to-day of the wardens and superintendents of the correctional institutions in this State, and of my Medical Advisory Board on classification, and have directed that the plan be put into immediate operation, thus placing the man-power in the prisons and reformatories of New Jersey at the disposal of the United States Army."

Nation-wide application of the Commissioner plan is now receiving the careful consideration of Assistant Secretary of War Mr. Frederick Keppel, and of the special committee of the General Staff of the War Department, of which Gen. Kern is the Chairman. The Assistant Secretary has suggested to the Commissioner that a test of that part of his plan which will be carried out by the State Authorities throughout the United States, with the advice and co-operation of the War Department, be initiated immediately in the State of New Jersey. The test begun to-day purposes to demonstrate to the army the practicability of the plan for nation-wide adoption.

LICENSING SESSIONS.

Stag Hotel Licence Refused.

A meeting of the Hongkong Licensing Board was held to-day in the Council Chamber. The Hon. Colonial Secretary (Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher) presided and there were present: Messrs. A. M. Thomson, A. Shelton Hooper, T. F. Hough, A. Mackenzie, A. R. Lowe and the Secretary (Mr. G. A. Woodcock).

After a preliminary discussion, the Chairman announced that the Board had decided to grant all the licences applied for, as advertised, except with regard to two, about which they wished to hear more, viz. the Astor House and the Stag Hotel.

Mr. M.J.D. Stephens appeared for Mr. Chopard, licensee of the Astor House, and asked that the licence be extended to include permission to serve liquor in the lounge recently provided in the portion of the premises previously occupied by the French Store. He pointed out that the entrance to the lounge was not from the street, but from the hotel hall, and that the addition of this convenience for visitors was no more than that allowed at other hotels here.

The Board granted the application.

Regarding the Stag Hotel, the Chairman said that there was an objection from the Police, not against the conduct of the Hotel, but that as the Hotel was not frequented by Europeans it was considered that it should be licensed under the scheme of Chinese licences recently adopted.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the licensee and pointed out that the latter wished to cater for Europeans and it was thought that after the war Europeans would frequent the hotel as they had done in the past.

The application was refused.

THE YARN MARKET.

Still Keeping Very Firm.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotewall, in their yarn report dated the 5th inst., state:—

Since our last report on the 20th September, our yarn market has kept up very firm, and a fair volume of business both "spot and to arrive" has been transacted at an advance of \$5 to \$10 per bale, during this interval of six weeks.

The heavy drop in exchange, coupled with the very small stock and restricted imports of yarn have greatly induced buyers to resume operations that were suspended on account of uncertainty of peace situation, while holders in view of Bombay condition have in many instances met the views of buyers with the result that greater part of the business has been effected in the last fortnight of the interval.

No. 10s yarn has remained in more request as more than half of the total sales consist of this count.

At the close, the tone of our market is quiet, as buyers now seem to have fulfilled their wants.

Total Sales 8,000 bales.

Bargains in Chinese hand 10,000 bales.

Arrivals—Steamers from Bombay have brought in altogether 7,000 bales for Hongkong and 5,000 bales for Shanghai.

Shanghai.—The same firm tendency has been kept up during the interval, and moderate business is reported at an advance of 1/2 p. per bale. Latterly, however, on account of money tightness the market is rather quiet.

Japanese Yarn.—Stocks seem to have run down and supplies being scanty, business has passed on a very limited scale as under:—Quotations as follows:—Bales Nagasaki, No. 20s at \$276; Bales 3 Horses, No. 18s at \$284; 3 Horses, No. 20s at \$276; 600 Bales Yellow Jess, No. 20s at \$285/21; Bales Seton, No. 10s at \$253; Seton, No. 20s at \$279; Blue Fish, No. 20s at \$279.

Raw Cotton.—New Chinese cotton has made its first appearance in our market and 600 bales (low bales) have changed hands \$56 to \$60 per picul. There is no stock of Bengal cotton and animal questions are \$4 to \$5 per picul.

AUSTRALIAN CIVIL SERVANTS CRITICISED.

Ex-Minister's Remarkable Statement.

Trenchant criticism of public service irregularities was indulged in by Mr. Arthur Griffith, ex-Minister for Works and Education, at the Public Service Commission in Sydney a few weeks ago. The system under which the service was conducted at present, he said, was workable only through evasion of the spirit and letter of the Act. When establishing the several industrial enterprises during his regime as Minister for Works, he appointed outside men to take charge—Mr. Hutton (brickworks), Mr. Mitchell (pipeworks), and Mr. Bruce (building and construction department). He had stated to his colleagues that he would not undertake the responsibility of starting such enterprises unless he could select the men who he knew would make good.

The heads of the public departments sometimes were dialoys to the policy of the Government. On one occasion the manager of the brickworks (Mr. Hutton) informed him that he had entered the room of one of the officers in an endeavour to secure an order, and had met a member of the brick ring coming out with an order in his pocket at 15s. per 1,000 higher than the former had offered for a better class of brick. Referring to the relationship between Ministers and members of the Public Service Board, the witness said that a statement had reached his ears that the dredges on the northern rivers and harbours were just drinking saloons—that masters were drunk on duty, and so on. He had referred the matter to the Board for inquiry, and on the charges being proved true in some instances, a recommendation was made that the masters concerned be put in charge of tugboats. It was the function of the Board to apportion punishment, but he, in defiance of the Act, had gazzetted the men out of the service, for which the Board subsequently put the matter before Parliament.

On another occasion, when it had been shown that two officers of his department—one in receipt of \$1,000 a year, and the other \$300 a year—had been accepting secret commissions he had gazzetted them out of the service without referring the matter to the Board. His attitude was that no Minister could administer a department properly if another body had the power to say that he must continue to employ rogues and drunkards. After charges had been carefully investigated by the Board, he thought all serious punishments should be apportioned by the Minister. He also held the view that certain responsible positions in all departments should be classified as Ministerial, and all appointments, removals, promotions, should be made by Cabinet—and that all other positions, except those gazzetted, should remain under the control of the Board.

"I felt," concluded Mr. Griffith, "that so far as business undertakings are concerned, a Minister whose life may depend on a chance majority in Parliament, or within his own party room—with a multiplicity of duties to perform—is about the worst placed man in the community to conduct an industrial undertaking. Ten men are willing to incur unpopularity, both inside and outside of Parliament, by insisting on efficiency under all circumstances, and when as a result of a Parliamentary cabal, or some political accident, a Minister, who believes in the principle of State industries, is succeeded by one who has all his life condemned it—those industries must suffer in consequence. In my opinion, once a State business undertaking has been launched, the general manager should be placed in an entirely independent position. The policy should be in the hands of the Minister, but the actual working of the business should be exclusively in the hands of the manager, whose appointment and removal should be a matter of Cabinet decision."

PHOTOGRAPHING SPIRITS.

A Shanghai Wager.

The proprietors of the Zong Teh Tan, a spiritualist establishment in Shanghai, are considering what steps to take with reference to a challenge which they have just received from the Chin Wu Athletic Society. With an offer of \$500 the cultivators of the material physique have challenged the pythics to prove by public demonstration that a photograph can be taken with an ordinary camera of the spirit of an ancient scholar.

The claim of the spiritualists, it appears from the *Shanghai Gazette*, is that some time ago a photograph actually was taken of the spirit of a certain dead scholar. Since then many photographs are alleged to have been taken showing in fine details scenes in the paradise of a certain fairy or goddess. To prove that this story is true, the proprietors of the establishment furnished a letter for publication in the local Chinese papers, giving what are supposed to be details as to how the photographs were taken by persons not connected with the establishment.

The letter states that on several occasions photographs were successfully taken of spirits and scenes in Paradise without artificial light and with an exposure of a couple of seconds. Before the pictures were taken, the spirit concerned was consulted. To this end incense sticks were burned and the proprietors kowtowed at an altar. A stick or a pen hanging in the air would then begin to write something either on paper or on a coating of rice spread on a table, giving the answer of the spirit.

The proprietors claim that they could produce the actual plates to show the genuineness of the process. Accepting the challenge a party of the Chin Wu Athletic Society members called at the establishment of the photographer who claimed to have taken the spirit pictures and examined the plates. Their verdict was "fraud." Consequently these sturdy athletes challenged the proprietors of the spiritualist establishment to prove their allegation by a public demonstration.

The spiritualists have not yet accepted the offer of \$500 made by the society that the photographer cannot secure a photograph of a spirit.

ANOTHER SNATCHING CASE.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. J. E. Wood, with snatching a purse containing \$28.50. Sargt. Blackman prosecuted.

A Chinese student deposed that he was walking along with his two companions when the defendant came up and snatched the purse out of his pocket and ran away. A classmate of his told him that the defendant went to a tea-house. On going in, he found the defendant with the purse in his hand. He was then arrested and brought to the Station.

Corroborative evidence was given by the complainant's companions.

The defendant, in giving evidence, denied snatching the purse and said he picked it up in the street. He had the intention of giving it back to the owner, but as he did not know who the owner was, he went inside a tea-shop and bought some cakes, as he was hungry. Whilst he was receiving the change back, the complainant came up and accused him of stealing it.

His Worship remanded the case till Friday, so as to enable the defendant to call his aunt as a witness.

Another U. S. Loan to Belgium. Washington, October 27.—The Treasury Department has announced that \$9,000,000 have been loaned to Belgium, making the total loan to Belgium \$189,020,800. The loan will be repaid by the Allies.

EISHI ONO, Manager
Hongkong, 12th September, 1911

The "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes

MAGNUMS



It's the same sweet
"Three Castles"
Virginia Cigarette you
have always smoked,
made in a larger size.

Ask for the
Magnum size

"The larger
Cigarette with
a Pedigree"

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

GEO. P. LAMBERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

SATURDAY,

the 9th November, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street.

600 Boiler Zinc Plates
12' x 6' x 1' x 1/2" hole
3000 lbs. Glyco Magnolia
1000 " Glyco Motor
3000 " Marine Glyco-tin
5000 feet Mild Steel Piping 1 1/2"
20000 " " " 1 1/2"
15000 " " " 2"
30 Platform Scales
500 lbs. to 1000 lbs.
6 coils Flexible Steel Wire
Rope 2 1/2"
8 coils Flexible Steel Wire
Rope 2 1/2"
2 coils Flexible Steel Wire
Rope 3"
2 coils Flexible Steel Wire
Rope 3 1/2"
1 coil Flexible Steel Wire
Rope 3 1/2"
1 coil Flexible Steel Wire
Rope 4"
(6 strands 24 wires)
1 coil Flexible Steel Wire
Rope 4 1/2"
(6 strands 14 wires)
1 coil Flexible Steel Wire
Rope 4 1/2"
(6 strands 10 wires)

Also

A quantity of Cast Steel Bar
etc., etc.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

SATURDAY, 9th November,

1918,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street.

(For account of the concerned)

81 Tons Mild Steel Angles,

18'-25' assorted as follows:—

29 tons 1 1/2' x 1 1/2' x 3/16"

14 " 2' x 2' x 3/16"

5 " 2' x 2' x 1/4"

8 " 3' x 3' x 1/4"

10 " 3' x 3' x 5/16"

15 " 3 1/2' x 3 1/2' x 1/2"

On view from Wednesday,

the 6th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY,

the 20th November, 1918

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street.

The Engine and Boilers

salvaged from the s.s. "HONGKONG"

now lying at the following place,

Engine at No. 400 Canton

Road.

Boilers next to Kwong

Cheong King's Shipyard, Cheung

Sha Wen.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER

FLEET.

Hongkong Agency.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, leaving Hongkong for

the North early in November for a period

of about three or four months, begs to

inform that all inquiries concerning the

Russian Volunteer Fleet may be addressed

to the Agency at St. George's Buildings,

Second Floor, where they will be attended

to by his Assistant in charge.

R. N. SHENIKOFF,

Agent.

Hongkong November 6th, 1918.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Calcutta 88 & 12.

MASSAGE HALL

4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
(DUDDILL STREET).
MR. T. TAKAYE
MR. MORITA
CERTIFICATED MASSEURS
PAINLESS TREATMENT OF ALL CASES
OF RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA,
ETC.

POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is
suspended.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia, and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

In the case of Mails closing before 9
a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on
the previous evening.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted
for transmission unless accompanied by
a special permit issued by the British
Minister at Athens.

The insured letter and insured parcel
services between Egypt (or in transit
through Egypt) and Cyprus are tempo-
rarily suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to
Abdullah, Ahwas or Mohammara in the
Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in
weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portu-
guese Colonies in West Africa and to
Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for
Pilgrims-of-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.

Uninsured parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such parcels
very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate
addressed to Yunnan and Mengmao and
other places in the Province of Yunnan
should be superscribed with the words
"For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Until further notice parcels for civil
addresses in the provinces of Udine,
Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and
Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for
transmission unless posted under the
British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Service to British East
Africa and Egypt (except for members
of the Expeditionary Forces), and to
Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erithra, French
Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portu-
guese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia
have been suspended.

The importation into the Common-
wealth of Australia of tea, other than
that grown or produced in British Posses-
sions is prohibited unless the consent in
writing of the Commonwealth Minister
for Trade and Customs has been first
obtained.

Telegraphic information has been
received from London that packets of
Sugar not exceeding one pound in weight
may still be sent by parcel post to the
United Kingdom and that such packets
are admitted to the United Kingdom free
of import licence or customs duty.

The importation by post into Japan of
foreign rice, except such as may be
imported by the Minister of Agriculture,
Commerce and the persons designated
by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to
rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and
Karabato (Japanese Saghalien).

On 1st September, 1918, the rates of
postage chargeable in India on letters for
all places abroad to which the rate of 1
anna per ounce was previously applicable
was raised to 1 1/2 annas for the first ounce
and 1 anna for each additional ounce.

The postage on letters to Naval and
Military addresses was not raised.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15
minutes earlier than the time given below
unless otherwise stated.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takao—
Per SHU MARU, 7th Nov. 8 a.m.

Fort Bayard, Hocho and Haiphong—
Per SHU MARU, 7th Nov. 9 a.m.

Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via
Suez—7th Nov. 9 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed to-day
at 5 p.m.

Tientsin—Per KUIKOW, 7th Nov.
11 a.m.

Straits & Bangkok—Per TAMON
MARU, 7th Nov. 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 8th November.

Java & Port Moresby via Batavia—Per
SOERABATA, 8th Nov. 9 a.m.

Japan via Moji, Honolulu, United States,
Central & South America &
Europe via San Francisco,
Panama, Cruz, Balboa, Lima,
Callao, Mendo, Aden,
London & Liverpool—Per
NIPPON MARU, 8th Nov.
Rear. 9.45 a.m. Letters
10.30 a.m.

Bandak—Per MAUSANG, 8th Nov.
10 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SUYANG,
8th Nov. 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per YUENSANG,
8th Nov. 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 9th November.

Java, Batavia, and Port Moresby via
Batavia—Per YUENSANG,
9th Nov. 11 a.m.

Wahaiwei—Per HWAH KUEI, 9th
Nov. 11 a.m.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per LIANGHONG,
9th Nov. 5 p.m.

Swatow & Straits—Per LINAN, 9th
Nov. 5 p.m.

Shanghai and N. China—Per WOSANG,
9th Nov. 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 12th November.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa—Per HAI-
BONG, 12th Nov. 1 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung
—Per JAMUKA MARU,
12th Nov. 9 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SINGAN,
12th Nov. 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 14th November.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SUMING,
14th Nov. 11 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 6d. 1918. 37m.—No returns
from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure
has increased considerably over the lower
Yangtze Valley, the depression having
disappeared; slight increases are general
elsewhere. An anticyclone of moderate
intensity covers N. China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.
Total since January 1st, 96.61 inches
against an average of 80.81 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

| District | Forecast |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Hongkong to Gap Road | N.E. winds, moderate; fine. |
| 2. Formosa Channel | N.E. winds, fresh. |
| 3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook | The same as No. 1. |
| 4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan | The same as No. 1. |

China Coast Meteorological Register.
Nov. 6, a.m.

| Station. | Hour. | Barometer. | Temperature. | Humidity. | Wind. | Force. | Weather. |
|------------|-------|------------|--------------|-----------|-------|--------|----------|
| Vostock | 6a | | | | | | |
| Nemuro | 5a | | | | | | |
| Nakodate | " | | | | | | |
| Yokio | " | | | | | | |
| Noshi | " | | | | | | |
| Nagasaki | " | | | | | | |
| Yagima | " | | | | | | |
| Oshima | " | | | | | | |
| Naha | " | | | | | | |
| Ishigima | " | | | | | | |
| Bonin Is. | " | | | | | | |
| Yokohawa | 6a | 30.17. | 50 | 72 | n | 4 | o |
| Hankow | " | | | | | | |
| Shanghai | " | | | | | | |
| Kinkiang | " | | | | | | |
| Changsha | " | 30.14 | 57 | 96 | n | 1 | r |
| Shanghai | " | 30.07 | 60 | 100 | n | 6 | " |
| Quintoff | " | 29.92 | 72 | 93 | e | 2 | o |
| Sharp F. | " | 29.97 | 74 | 86 | w | 3 | o |
| Amoy | " | | | | | | |
| Swatow | " | 29.99 | 64 | 76 | ene | 1 | b |
| Taihook | 5a | 30.09 | 64 | 76 | ene | 1 | b |
| Taichun | " | 30.09 | 64 | 76 | ene | 1 | b |
| Tainan | " | 29.98 | 70 | na | | 2 | o |
| Koehun | " | 29.95 | 70 | | | 2 | o |
| Yedora | " | 29.99 | 72 | | | 1 | b |
| Canton | 5a | 30.09 | 71 | 95 | ene | 1 | b |
| Y. Kung | " | 29.98 | 74 | 90 | ene | 1 | b |
| Capt. Hook | " | 29.96 | | | | 3 | b |
| Yedora | " | | | | | 3 | b |
| | " | 73 | 91 | ene | 2 | o | |